

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

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No. 52.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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marks in prose, 65 cts. per square; in poetry,
\$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Redwood
rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority
to receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants
Exchange, San Francisco.
Charles W. Crane, Room 10, Safe Depos-
it building, 328 Montgomery Street, San
Francisco.
James Abner, Yuma.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
Dr. J. H. Pierson, Wickenburg.
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

E. VAN HASSLOCHER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Florence, Arizona.
Office with Dr. S. B. Chapin.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-11

JAMES ABEGG,
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
YUMA, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

FARLEY & POMROY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney, Office on Congress
street.

SUMMERS & CLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.
Practices in all the Courts of the Terri-
tory and gives special attention to cases
before the U. S. Land office.

W. S. EDWARDS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
Special attention given to locations in
the Desert Land Act, and obtaining
patents to mining property.

DR. J. M. JANCOS,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Tucson, Arizona.
Special attention given to diseases of
Eyes and Ears and operations performed.
Office on North side Church Plaza.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
Late Chief Clerk Surveyor Gen'l's Office,
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.
Agricultural, Mineral and Private Land
Claims Surveyed.
Tucson, Arizona.

REMOVAL.
J. L. COGSWELL, (Dentist) has removed
his office from 228 Kearny Street, to the
Young Men's Christian Association Build-
ing, 222 Stuart Street, near Kearny, San
Francisco.
The rooms are elegant, convenient and
well ventilated. Friends and patrons are
invited to call.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by
reference to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and
evening.

BRIGGS GOODRICH, B. L. HERFORD,
Dist. Atty Pima Co. Notary Public.
HERFORD & GOODRICH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in all the Courts of the
Territory. July 7

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Special attention given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims,
and also title to land under the Desert
Land and Timber culture laws.
Office north side Congress street, Tucson
Arizona.

JAMES H. MANDEVILLE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REFERENCES: Hon. Stephen J. Field,
Justice of the United States Supreme
Court, Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, late
Justice of the Supreme Court of Califor-
nia, Hon. John H. Mitchell, United
States Senator, Oregon.

HOYT & SAFFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the
courts of the Territory.
Special attention will be given to cases
in the Supreme Court.

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &
Co.'s Store.
Tucson, Arizona.
A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches
and Jewelry always on hand for sale.
Patronage respectfully solicited.

Not by Sight or Sound We Learn.

BY FRANCES L. GARDNER.

Not by sight or sound we learn
The inmost essence of a thing.
A subtler sense than these we have,
And closer knowledge it doth bring.
O, wondrous sense of smell, so keen
That can detect in the thin air,
When eye and ear no message give,
What'er it holds of foul or fair!
Securely dost thou guard the gates,
Through which must pass at every breath
Unseen, unheard and unawares,
The messengers of life or death.
I smell the perfume of roses,
And straight before mine inner eyes
The vision of a garden fair,
In all its beauty doth arise.

A large, low moon is in the sky,
And one I loved, as youth can love,
Give me a rose and says "Good by,"
With low voice, plaintive as a dove.
O, who can tell me why a rose
Should have such power to give me pain?
Or why some odor on the air
Should torture me in heart and brain?

Ex-Agent Clum's Final Report.

Following are the more interesting
portions of Mr. Clum's final report to
the Indian office:

The past year has continued to mark
the steady progress of the Apache In-
dians in civilization and usefulness.

In September and October of 1876, I
accompanied a party of twenty Apache
Indians on a trip to the Eastern
States. We visited all the principal
cities, passed a week at the Centennial
and the Indians returned home greatly
pleased and much enlightened. This
party was composed of young chiefs
and their wives and young friends.
The benefit of this trip to the young
chiefs and the good influence to be
wielded by them, will be of great ser-
vice in the future control and advance-
ment of these Indians. The burden of
the expense of this trip was born by
private enterprise.

Since taking charge of the San Car-
los Indian agency in 1874, it has been
my lot to consolidate five agencies into
one, and to superintend the movement
of about 4000 wild Indians to the San
Carlos reservation, thus bringing to-
gether Indians who by their former
locations were separated by a distance
of 600 miles, and also opening to ranch-
men and miners three Indian reserva-
tions, including important tracts of
agricultural and mineral lands. These
movements have all been effected with-
out the loss of a single life, and with-
out destroying the property of citizens.
The Indians under my jurisdiction
have been held in complete subjection,
and have remained quiet, industrious
and progressive. No murder or dep-
redation has been traced to the Indians
under my charge during the three years
I have been at San Carlos. Large tracts
of land are being cultivated, and many
of the principal men have fine herds
of sheep, cattle and many horses. Very
extensive and commodious agency
buildings have been constructed with-
out appropriation from the govern-
ment.

In my regime at San Carlos has mingled
much that has savored of contention
and annoyance, and much of suc-
cess and satisfaction. I have met with
firm support and bitter opposition. I
have found just and true friends and
malicious enemies. My course and
system at San Carlos have been both
praised and blamed, lauded and cen-
sured. I have neither sought the one
nor avoided the other.

As agent for the San Carlos Indians
I have sought to do my duty well. I
claim nothing more than duty well
done. Had I done less I would have
been unworthy of my position and
trust. Whatever may be the feelings
of others, I am to-day proud of my
work and record at San Carlos, and
with extreme satisfaction I shall trans-
fer to my trusty successor one of the
most important positions on the Pacific
slope. I shall ever feel indebted to
Mr. M. A. Sweeney for his faithful ser-
vices throughout my administration.

LEAD is being produced at a loss in
Utah, and is a leading mining produc-
tion. Joseph R. Walker tells the Salt
Lake Tribune that lead ores are being
produced at a loss, on account of the
great depreciation in the price of lead,
caused by producing more than is con-
sumed. This is not influenced by lo-
cal causes alone, but is almost univer-
sal. The great depression in business
in the East has, in this connection,
much to do with our lead productions
now. This metal, which enters so
largely into the production of paints,
pipes, etc., is now a drug on the mar-
ket, as compared with former years;
very little building is going on, and
consequently the amount produced for
this branch of industry is allowed to
accumulate in the hands of the pro-
ducer and lead merchant. The uses to
which this product may be diverted
are limited.

SAYS THE NEW MEXICAN: The Nav-
ajo Indians are very peaceable, and
coming into the Little Colorado settle-
ments trading buckskins, horses, etc.,
for domestic and other articles of wear-
ing apparel.

Tucson.

This, the largest town in Arizona,
has undergone many changes during the
past four years—all changes for the
better. A number of excellent
buildings have been erected, and an
air of thrifty business pervades the
streets. But the improvement is most
strongly marked in the increased num-
ber of stores and markets, and in the
enormous stocks of goods now carried
by the merchants. Lord & Williams,
Zeckendorf Bros. and others not only
have their stores crowded to inconve-
nience, but have ware-rooms rented in
different parts of the town and crammed
with goods.

To Sonora alone Tucson sells some
\$50,000 per month worth of merchan-
dise, chiefly dry goods and clothing.
The freight on this class of goods
bears but small proportion to their val-
ue, and makes them cost little more
delivered by land at Tucson than by
water at Guaymas, the only seaport of
Sonora. All Mexican trade is for cash
and is paid in silver dollars to such an
extent that these have become a drug
and a nuisance at Tucson. The in-
crease of livery stables, hotels and res-
taurants indicate the growing impor-
tance of the town and the augmenting
number of its business visitors; few
people travel here for pleasure. The
country to the southward and eastward
is being rapidly occupied by cattle
and sheep. Pima county, of which
Tucson is the seat, has not over 40,000
head of sheep. For raising neat stock
the county has no superior, and speak-
ing with experience we pronounce it
unsurpassed for raising sheep. Back
freights on wool to San Francisco are
less from Tucson than they were to
that city seven or eight years ago from
parts of Santa Barbara and San Luis
counties in California. Nearly 200,
000 pounds of wool have been shipped
from Tucson this season. Lord & Wil-
liams alone shipping over 80,000
pounds of it. The wool is strong, of
uniform growth, free from burrs and
has sold from twenty-two to twenty-
seven cents per pound.

The sheep and cattle interests de-
pendent on Tucson are susceptible of
an increase great enough to insure its
permanent prosperity without count-
ing upon its other resources. Its min-
ing interests are varied and promising,
but as we are reporting facts only, no
prophesy of its future in this direction
will be attempted. Placer gold is be-
ing brought in considerable quantity,
but this resource is never a safe one to
build upon anywhere. Saw-mills and
excellent timber are found near enough
to Tucson to justify a wish that its new
buildings had been erected more in
conformity with American ideas of
grace and comfort, rather than in con-
sonance with the Mexican preference
for heavy outlines of dingy adobe.
The interiors, however, are fitted in a
style of luxurious comfort not indi-
cated by the ugly outside of the build-
ings. The population is variously es-
timated, but actual count must make
it far exceed 5000 souls. A very gen-
eral impression prevails that the soci-
ety of Tucson is extremely limited and
not organized upon a particularly high
toned basis; no idea can be more er-
roneous. The proportion is unusually
large of families, native and foreign,
of high culture and refinement. The
public schools are excellent, well at-
tended and provided with everything
required.

The fertile valley of the Santa Cruz
can be made to provide the town with
all the luxuries of farm, dairy and gar-
den. A little stream flows past the
town; irrigation from its waters keeps
the valley in a state of perennial ver-
dure. No views can be found lovelier
than those obtained in any direction
from an upper story of Tucson. Even
at the driest seasons the russet and
brown shades of the cured grasses,
covering the foot hills and long slopes
but set off the vivid green of the moist
valley, the more sombre verdure of the
pines and shrubbery on the mountain
sides and the glorious grays in which
nature has invested the grand rocks
towering above them all. The en-
chanting purple tint, in which all
distant mountains in Arizona are bathed
at evening, is not wanting here.

The climate of Tucson is good and
is a healthy one; the Summers are hot
but endurable. It is located on a
gravelly mesa with excellent drainage.
The one defect of Tucson is a grave
one, but it can be remedied. This de-
fect is a shocking neglect of sanitary
precautions. The town is an old one
and its porous soil has in many places
become thoroughly saturated with sew-
age. A considerable part of its popu-
lation consists of Mexicans of the low-
er class, careless in their disposition of
offal and garbage, and ignorant of the
laws of health. On quiet, calm evenings
in some quarters of the town the
stranger's nostrils are offended by the
vapors from neglected vaults and put-
refying animal and vegetable matter
lying in yards and by-roads. That no
more sickness occurs at Tucson is a
fact that in itself speaks volumes for
the healthful nature of its climate.
Rigorous enforcement of sanitary regu-
lations is much needed and can make
it the healthiest town in Arizona.

About eighteen months ago the
town of Bakersfield was disincorporated,
the expenses of running a town
government being considered greater
by the taxpayers than the benefits de-
rived from it. It is now believed by
many that an incorporation is needed,
and citizens are seriously considering
the subject.

W. S. Groesbeck on Silver.

September 13, there was a National
convention of Bankers held in New
York. W. S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati
delivered an able address on the use
of silver on an equal basis with gold.
Nearly all western people—except
some bankers and the money brokers—
favor the remonetization of silver and
hence our readers will read the follow-
ing from Groesbeck's address, with de-
cided interest:

From the beginning of our Govern-
ment down to 1874, both gold and sil-
ver were full legal tender for all debts,
national and individual, public and
private. That was a long experience
and a fair trial, and what were its re-
sults? During all that time gold
and silver kept about evenly together,
and their fluctuations were so slight as
never to amount to a serious distur-
bance. It happened that the relation to
each other under which we equalized them
was slightly different from that which
prevailed among the nations of
Europe, and as we were young and but
starting on our commercial career, and
their relation was more controlling than
ours. In the beginning and down to
1874, we did not value gold as high
as they did. The consequence, was
our gold left us and went to them,
where it had more power than here;
but our silver remained, and answered
our purposes just as well and the same
as if it had been gold. Since 1874 and
down to 1874, we did not value our sil-
ver as high as they did, and therefore
it left us, but our gold remained, and
answered our purposes just as well and
the same as if it had been silver. And,
when our gold and silver left us, it was
to serve us, either to pay our debts,
or to send back to us, in exchange for
themselves, their full equivalent in
merchandise. Our condition would
not have been in the least better if we
had used but a single metal; whereas,
having the two, whenever a demand
came from abroad for either one, we
had always the other as a reserve, and
so were saved from the danger of ex-
haustion. It is enough to say that,
throughout the period I have referred to,
the two metals served us for all our
transactions abroad, quite as well as
we would have been served if we had
used but one.

How was it at home? This is a far
more interesting inquiry. Not a mer-
chant, or manufacturer, or banker was
injured or embarrassed or hindered in
his business because we had made both
metals a legal tender; and not a mer-
chant, manufacturer, or banker would
have prospered more if we had used
gold or silver alone. Not a creditor or
debtor uttered a complaint or sought
a change; not a laborer, farmer or me-
chanic was dissatisfied. Such was our
experience in the equal use of both
metals as money; and the nation was
in a condition of absolute rest and ac-
quiescence in its long-continued policy.

In 1873 and 1874, I believe without
a single recommendation from the
press, or from Boards of Trade, or
Chambers of Commerce, or from any
other direction, and when, for the first
time, our public debt had become
heavy and burdensome, and private
indebtedness was larger than ever be-
fore, and we were in a state of suspen-
sion upon a currency amounting to
more than seven hundred millions; in-
stead of an emergency, and with the knowl-
edge that we were richer in mines of
silver than any nation on the globe,
we threw our silver away and set up
gold alone. In view of our condition
at the time, more trying than any we
had before experienced, and of the fi-
nancial hardships gathering before us,
and demanding a careful husbandry
of our utmost resources, it was most
extraordinary that we should throw
any of them away.

He quotes the law to show that our
bonds and notes may be paid in gold
and silver, and declares that "we can
legally and honorably, pay our pub-
lic debt in silver as well as gold, and
such being our privilege, we should
not abandon it. Allow me to say in
conclusion, gold and silver only should
be our legal tender money. They have
endured a trial of thousands of years;
all other forms of legal tender have
failed."

ITEMS FROM THE SENTINEL OF LAST SATURDAY.

The Flora Temple, Empire City,
Dauville and Braud mines, in Castle
Dome mining district, have been bond-
ed.

Mr. Charles Vandever has been ap-
pointed and sworn a Deputy Sheriff
and tax collector of Yuma county, at
Ehrenberg.

A company of Yaqui Indians from
Sonora has been performing at Yuma,
and have been well patronized, their
dancing &c., being really worthy of
praise.

J. M. Redondo has given a share of
cattle for five years on a line to Da-
vid Baltz and to his son Francisco.
They will be taken to Pinal county.
Caviness' teams arrived on Saturday
from Silver King mine with 26,000
pounds concentrations worth one dollar
per pound. J. H. Contreras' teams
arrived Thursday with hides and flour
from Phoenix and Maricopa. One of
Quinlan's teams left Sunday for Flo-
rence and Silver King mine with 16,000
pounds machinery and general mer-
chandise. Another of Quinlan's teams
is now loading for Tucson, will take
32,000 pounds.

THE Los Angeles grand jury at a
recent session found 23 true bills as fol-
lows: For robbery and grand larceny
10; for murder 3; battery 4; resisting
an officer 2; assault with deadly weap-
on 2; for perjury 2; ignored 4 bills,
dismissed 3, and referred 5 cases to the
next grand jury.

Seizure of Timber in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., September 7.—The
United States marshal yesterday seized
60,000 railroad ties cut from govern-
ment timber and on the cars near Boul-
der.

In an editorial on this seizure and on
the subject in general, the Denver News
comments with considerable severity.
Following are extracts from it:

But, either in law or equity, it is a
very nice point whether the United
States has the right to seize this lumber
after it has been worked up into boards
and built into our houses, or even after
it has been cut and floated down the
mountains, at great expense, in the
shape of saw logs or railway ties. This
is not a new question here in Colorado,
but it has not been discussed more than
its importance demands. The prevail-
ing idea in this State, among all the
people, is that it is no crime to cut tim-
ber (for actual and necessary use) from
the public domain, and convictions for
such offenses have hitherto been impos-
sible—indeed, Judge Belford, when on
the bench, refused to bind over for tri-
al men charged with cutting govern-
ment timber, because he believed it
would only cause an expense to the
government without any corresponding
benefit.

In the first place, the timber of Col-
orado is not valuable—if it was placed
in competition with average eastern or
western lumber it would scarcely fetch
a price that would pay for handling it.
In the mountains where it grows it
would bring almost nothing. The land
in question is absolutely worthless, and
the timber nearly so. It is only because
we have no other resources that we
draw upon this supply, and if it is cut
without leave it is only because the gov-
ernment refuses to recognize the plain
necessity of granting such leave. On
the contrary, the government persists
in trying to enforce laws framed for
the protection of really valuable tim-
ber in other localities, only to be met
at every step by negative verdicts from
juries who persist in taking a practical,
common sense view of such cases, and
deciding that the use of this timber is
fully warranted by the necessities of
the State. That this prosecution will
meet the fate of its predecessors is al-
most certain, and for that reason—and
others—we regret that it has been com-
menced.

Resignation of Assistant Secretary McCormick.

[From the National Republican.]

It is a well-known fact that the office
of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury
has long been distasteful to Governor
McCormick, and it has been feared for
some time past that the frequent rumors
regarding the severance of his connec-
tions with the Department would cul-
minate in his retirement. These fears
are at last realized, as it can now be stat-
ed upon authority that Governor Mc-
Cormick has positively and emphatic-
ally made up his mind to retire from
the Department, the date of which
event, however, is not yet fixed, but
will be regulated according to the con-
venience of Secretary Sherman in nam-
ing the Assistant Secretary's successor.

The action on the part of Governor
McCormick is not caused by any un-
pleasant relations with any official in
the Department; on the contrary, he
has always enjoyed the fullest confi-
dence and esteem of the President and
Secretary Sherman, and his relations,
official and personal, may be said to
have always been of the pleasantest
character. His resignation is due solely
to the fact that the duties of his of-
fice are extremely onerous and confin-
ing, and exceedingly distasteful to the
Governor. It is understood that he in-
tends engaging in some out-door busi-
ness, which he regards more benefi-
cial to his health and more congenial
to his taste and previous experience.

Few public officials retire from office
with such universal commendation as
that which will follow Governor Mc-
Cormick. Always genial, treating ev-
erybody alike from the obscurest offi-
seeker to the most prominent official,
he has made for himself a host of
friends, who will deeply regret his exit
from the position he has filled with so
much ability.

Thus far no one has been positively
named as the successor of Governor
McCormick, although the name of the
Hon. Edward McPherson, the present
chief of the Bureau of Engraving and
Printing, has been mentioned in con-
nection with the office, and the opinion
prevailed last evening that he would
receive the appointment.

THERE is a strong and growing pub-
lic sentiment favorable to an amend-
ment to the postal laws, so as to au-
thorize postoffices to receive money in small
sums on deposit, as the postoffices of
Great Britain do. The recent failure
of so many savings banks, has incited
general discussion of the project.
Great Britain limits the deposits to
small sums, the object being to furnish
poor people an absolutely safe way to
keep their money. It is proposed that
our government pay a small interest on
the deposits. Judged by the populari-
ty of the measure in England, the
adoption of it in the United States
would soon make savings banks a thing
of the past—as happily are banks that
issued bills such as prevailed through-
out the States prior to the issue of
greenbacks and national bank bills.

WE learn from Mr. Purvine that Mr.
Armstrong, of the Hecla company,
Glendale, has succeeded, by combin-
ing pure silica with the fire clay pro-
cured from the neighborhood of Allen's
coal mine, on Lost Creek, in forming
a compound from which fire brick of
the very best possible quality can be
made. The bricks made from this com-
pound Mr. Purvine considers fully as
infusible as the crucibles in use in the
laboratories of chemists and assayers.
—Butte, (Montana), Miner.

Summary of Latest News.

ROME, N. Y., September 22.—Express
and freight trains collided, last night
one mile east of here. Fireman, brake
man and mail agent were killed and
many wounded. Cause: misplaced
switch.

Treasury Department had 300,000
ounces silver on Union Pacific train
that was robbed in the 18th.

Eighty-four army officers are wait-
ing for vacancies on the retired list,
and hence a movement to remove limi-
tation on the list as in the Navy.

Secretary Sherman denies that he
will be a candidate for the Senate from
Ohio, also that he in any way compels
clerks to go to Ohio to vote.

Boss Tweed testified that at instance
of Gould and Fisk, of the Erie rail-
way, he saw Judge Bernard in the mat-
ter of an injunction against Vander-
bilt. The injunction was granted and
thereafter Tweed made a stockholder
in Erie.

CHATTANOOGA, September 21.—The
entire and abundant crops of cotton,
corn and fodder in Blackwarrior val-
ley have been swept away and ruined
by rise of sixty-three feet in the river.
Planters had just begun to pick cotton,
and had not hauled corn and fodder
from fields. Most of the planters are
ruined, and many merchants advanced
heavily on the growing crops.

Twenty-one new cases and one death
of yellow fever at Fernandino, Florida,
on 20th.

Steamship Diego sailed from New
York, September 1, for Liverpool, was
burned at sea. Officers and crew saved.

Gambetta has had a trial on appeal,
and first sentence was confirmed.
Great battle reported to have been
fought at Biela on 21st, lasting from 9
o'clock morning till 7 evening. One
report gives Turks great victory; an-
other places Russian loss at 4000 killed
and 8000 wounded; another that Rus-
sians lost 5000 and Turks 6000; and
another that only the London Telegraph
received news of fighting, although
other papers had correspondents with
both belligerents. Russians making
preparations for winter campaign. A
Vienna dispatch says at an interview
between Bismarck and Andrassy on
eastern policy, both were in complete
accord.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22.—
There was a mass meeting of em-
ployed men held in Union Hall last
night. Most incendiary speeches were
made advocating an aid-office, and the
ridiculing of the country of Chinamen
and the bringing of capitalists to terms
offered by laboring classes. Armed
organization of laboring men were
advocated, and mass meeting called
for Sunday evening in front of new
City Hall.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Fire
has broken out in model room of Pa-
tient Office and is burning through the
roof, and spreading to the north wing.
Immense number of valuable destroyed.
All engines of District out and
some came from Baltimore. At 3 p. m.
fire was under control and confined to
the attic. Many documents have been
removed and whole building under
strict police guard. Business in city
almost all suspended.

Pacific coast man writes to Washing-
ton that all Pacific delegation will urge
Congress, at October session, to take
action on Chinese question. It is said
that a permanent Chinese embassy and
consulship will soon be established at
San Francisco.

Senator Conkling is said to be pre-
paring elaborate speech on President's
civil service order, giving President
credit for good motive but claiming he
has no more right to circumscribe an
officer's lawful action than to prescribe
what he shall think. Gen. Butler, it is
said, proposes to move for a number of
investigations.

Business is reviving in New York.
Railway trains carrying away more
goods than for years.

Late fighting of Turks and Russians
at Biela, now regarded as drawn battle,
and that the reports greatly exaggerated
the affair, the forces engaged not being
large.

Election for Deputies in France or-
dered for October 14, and session called
for November 7. A manifesto to the
nation has been found among papers of
Ex-President Thiers and will be pub-
lished by journals.

Sonora News.

A San Fernando (private) letter of
the 14th, says everything is quiet here
at this time and that Gen. Y. Pesqueira
was making preparations to leave the
country. He talks of going to Silver
City, N. M. and perhaps to San Fran-
cisco. He is anxious to sell his mines
here, and intends to leave in a few days.

A Guaymas (private) letter of the
11th says, I suppose Gen. Pesqueira
by this time in Tucson. He is afraid
to trust the State guarantees under Ser-
na.

Gen. Mariscal and Senator Luis G.
Pacheco have left on the steamer en-
route to the City of Mexico. Senator
Pacheco is a cousin of ex-Governor
Pacheco of California.

Mr. Samuel Ames has been sent to
the City of Mexico by Captain Harts
home of the "California and Mexican
Steamship Line," to procure a \$2000
subsidy per trip once each month. The
Minister of the Treasury asked the
Company to send an agent to confer
with on the subject.

Advices from the City of Mexico en-
courage the belief that Congress will
promptly approve the Sonora railway
franchise already approved by Presi-
dent Diaz. Boston capitalists stand
ready to build the road from Guaymas
to Hermosillo immediately after such
favorable action by the Mexican Con-
gress.

S. B. Chapin, M. D.

Druggist,

Main St., Florence, Arizona.

Prescriptions carefully prepar-
ed and all orders promptly
attended to.

July 14, 1877. 41-6m

Henry Buchman,

LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Congress Street.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.